

VICTORY OVER THE FILIPINOS

Rebel Attack on American Lines Repulsed with Heavy Loss to Enemy.

TROOPS FOUGHT WITH HEROISM

The American Casualties Less than Two Hundred, Very Few Having Been Killed—Navy Aided in the Fight, Which Ended in the Overwhelming Defeat of the Insurgent Forces.

Manila, Feb. 6.—\$15 p. m.—The long-expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came at 8:30 yesterday evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets, at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries' fire. But the third time Corp. Greely challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipino line, from Caloocan to Santa Mesa, commenced a fusillade, which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana, and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos, in the meantime, concentrated at three points, Caloocan, Cagayan, and Santa Mesa.

Filipinos Opened the Attack.

About 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supplemented by the fire of two siege guns at Balib-balik, and by advancing their skirmishers at Tago and Pandacan.

The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but up to the darkness they were unable to determine its effect. The Third Light Artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native battery. The Third Artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an hour.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabon, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filipino position at Caloocan, and kept it up vigorously.

At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line, and the United States seagoing double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy from off Malate.

Repulsed in Splendid Charge.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge, and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa. The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position at the reservoir, which is connected with the waterworks.

The Kansas and Dakota regiments compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Caloocan.

There was intermittent firing at various points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable.

The Igorrotes are estimated at 20 men killed and 125 wounded.

The Igorrotes, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire, and left many men dead on the field.

Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate American officers.

Insurgent Attack Premeditated.

London, Feb. 6.—The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila:

"The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost, on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt they refused and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from block-house 7, and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment, which was unprepared.

"The fighting soon spread on both sides, until firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgent fire being heavy, and the attack evidently hurriedly planned. Firing continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation of from half an hour to an hour at a time.

"At daylight the warship Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock on the southern side, the insurgent positions having been previously accurately located. The Filipinos loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded on the American side are now estimated at 29. Few Americans were killed.

Many Villages Captured.

"The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday), and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction, maintaining steadily their advancing positions and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa, and Lomina.

"The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city, though soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieut. Charles Hogan and Sergt. Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly. Lieut. Col. Cotton was attacked by a native with a sword, while riding in a carriage to the front. He killed his assailant with his revolver. A sharpshooter within the American lines shot and killed a sergeant while he was sitting at a window of the Second Reserve Hospital. Col. William C. Smith died of apoplexy. Many of the insurgents were driven into the Pasig River and drowned. Several hundreds were taken prisoners."

Enemy's Killed Number Thousands.

In a subsequent telegram the following statements are made:

"Last night's (Saturday's) and to-day's (Sunday's) engagements have proved a veritable slaughter for the Filipinos, their killed being reported as amounting to thousands. The American forces could scarcely have been better disposed. It is known that the attack was fully expected, and that every preparation had been made to meet the contingency.

"The American troops, however, are fully equipped to meet a possible attack tonight.

"Aguinaldo's private secretary has been arrested as a spy in Manila. Perfect quiet now reigns in the city. More than a hundred wounded Filipinos, taken from the trenches, are being cared for in the American hospitals."

Death Blow to Independence.

Manila, Monday, Feb. 6.—9 a. m.—The Filipinos have apparently reached the conclusion that the Americans mean business, now that the barriers are removed, and there were no further hostilities last night, and no attempt was made to recover the lost ground. It is possible, however, that they are following the tactics of the American forces, and will merely lie off a few days to recuperate their forces before returning to the attack.

It is impossible to ascertain as yet how the news has been received at Malabo, the seat of the insurgent government, but the Filipinos in Manila express the opinion that the movement for independence has received its death blow, and that negotiation will soon be welcomed generally.

and that by some of those mishaps that frequently occur this was simply a delayed dispatch from Dewey.

The naval opinion was just the reverse of this. Naval officers have felt that Dewey's dispatches had not been inverted, and that there had been more fighting. Of the outcome they had little doubt, pointing out that Dewey's guns command the entire city and the approaches beyond, affording a most satisfactory backing for Gen. Otis' operations.

Secretary Long last evening said that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey, and he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now. He had been acting on the theory that the President desired to follow the most liberal policy in dealing with the Filipinos, and there was no reason now to change that policy.

The Solace started from Norfolk at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon with a supply of ammunition and other needed stores for Dewey's fleet, via the Suez Canal, but it is not the intention to send further naval reinforcements.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Manila as part of the first expedition that went to the country in August, 1898. Subsequently, he was transferred to the Fifteenth Infantry, and became First Lieutenant of the Fourth Regiment of Infantry.

HEROISM AT MANILA

Forty Were Killed in Battle.

Gen. Otis' Lists of Casualties in Fighting About Manila.

Two cablegrams were received from Maj. Gen. Otis yesterday, giving lists of casualties in the fighting of Saturday night and Sunday. The first list gave eight men killed and the second thirty-two, making a total of forty killed.

Prompted by Gen. Otis' promise to send along the list of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila yesterday afternoon, the War Department yesterday by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of the battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports from the division commanders.

When Gen. Otis' casualty lists began to come over the cables they were somewhat confusing, probably due to the fact that there are nineteen different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed. After great difficulty the officials of the War Department arranged the previous casualty lists into the following single list, which is believed to be substantially correct, and was made up as an official substitute list for the prior list:

TENTH PENNSYLVANIA.

Major E. H. Brier, fresh wound, arm, right.

Lieut. Albert J. Bosterman, fresh wound, right.

C. H. Sergeant and Joseph Seiden, slight fresh wound, thigh, Company H.

Private Hiram Cougher, abdomen penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

Private Edward Caldwell, lung penetrated, serious, Company D.

HEROISM AT MANILA

Splendid Fighting Qualities Displayed by Volunteers.

FILIPINO LOSSES VERY HEAVY

Hongkong Report that Their Casualties Were 1,900 Killed and Wounded.

OUTPOSTS DRIVEN BACK TEN MILES

Determined Stand Made by the Rebels in a Church, Where California, Washington, and Idaho Troops Attacked Them and Smoked Them Out with Kerosene—Some Exciting Scenes in the City When the Alarm Was Given—Bloody Battle Ground in the Rice Fields, Where Hundreds of Filipinos Perished—Fourteenth Regulars Rescued from a Tight Place by Col. Duboce.

Manila, Feb. 6.—The scene at Manila, when the alarm was given on Saturday night, was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theaters and at the circus were called out, the performances were stopped, Filipinos scurried everywhere, and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannon outside the city were plainly heard. The residents of the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city, with their arms full of articles.

All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut, and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city to the stations assigned to them. The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white flags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

Order Maintained in the City.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication, and it is impossible, owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

Two Filipino Commissioners from Hilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

Hard Fighting at Paco.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians, commanded by Col. Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharpshooters. After they had fired upon Gen. King and his staff, killing a driver, and had fired on an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Col. Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned.

The Filipinos concentrated in Paco Church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians, stationed on a neighboring bridge, maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusillade, Col. Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

Bombarded the Church.

In the mean time Capt. Dyer's battery of the Sixth Artillery bombarded the tower and roof. Company L and part of Company G of the Californians charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idahos and the Washington Guards, stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured fifty-three of the rebels, and during the fighting about the church twenty of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children, and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

Charges of Western Volunteers.

Another intensely exciting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and Companies K and M of the Californians made charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santa Ana, in the face of a terrific fusillade. The ground, to-day, over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lie, and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Caloocan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses.

The Fourteenth Regulars were in a particularly tight place near Singalong, and Col. Duboce was compelled to rush past them with the reserve in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line twelve men were killed before the rebels retired.

Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "vivas." Among the natives the Igorrotes were specially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

How the Fighting Began.

Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semi-circle of fully seventeen miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8:45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line, after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a pre-arranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusillade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig River.

The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour while their own re-enforcements came up.

At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, the American firing line consisting of the Third Artillery, the Kansas and Montana Regiments, the Minnesota Regiment, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah Battery, the Idahos, the Washingtons, the Californians, South Dakota and Colorado Volunteers, the Fourth Cavalry, North Dakota Volunteers, Sixth Artillery, and Fourteenth Infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Caloocan, Santa Mesa, and Galingtán, and maintained an intermittent fusillade for some hours.

Enemy's Artillery Fire Silenced.

They brought artillery into action at Galingtán, at 10:30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third Artillery silenced the Galingtán battery by firing two guns simultaneously, which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

At midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3:45 a. m., when the whole Filipino line reopened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes, and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary battery into the Filipino trenches at Caloocan.

After daylight the United States double-turret sea-going monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipino's left flank, while the other vessels shelled the enemy's right flank for several hours.

FILIPINOS TERRIBLE LOSS.

Two Thousand Dead, 3,500 Wounded, and 5,000 Prisoners.

AGUINALDO THREATENED WAR.

Spanish Version of a Conference Between Him and Otis.

RESIDENT OF PETERSBURG.

Col. Smith, Who Died at Manila, Has a Wife and Daughter in Virginia.

Special to The Post.

Petersburg, Va., Feb. 6.—Col. William C. Smith, of the First Tennessee Regiment, who died at Manila, of apoplexy, while leading his regiment into battle, was a native of Petersburg, where he was born in 1837. His father was James Smith, one of Petersburg's most highly respected citizens.

After residing in Nashville, Tenn., he came to Petersburg as soon as his native State seceded, and joined the Twelfth Virginia Regiment, in which he served with distinction and gallantry throughout the war between the States. He was severely wounded at a battle of the Wilderness. At the battle of the Crater he was Color Sergeant of his regiment, and his flagstaff was shot in several places by the enemy's shot, but the colors never went down. After the war he returned to Petersburg, where he resumed his profession of an architect, among them the Vanderbilt University.

After the breaking out of the war with Spain he was commissioned Colonel of the First Tennessee Regiment, and ordered to Manila. He leaves a widow and two children. His son, George, is Sergeant Major of his regiment in Manila. His widow and daughter are here, the guests of ex-Postmaster Hugh R. Smith, a brother of the deceased. Col. Smith was a member of A. A. Hill Camp of Confederate Veterans, of this city.

Cabinet Minister Thinks Americans Must Grant Independence.

Madrid, Feb. 6.—The newspapers here to-day publish an interview with a Minister who declared that the Philippines are going to cost the Americans dear, "as the Filipinos are not so susceptible to bribes as the Cubans." The Minister is quoted as adding:

"The Americans will repulse any attack on Manila, but such a victory will be of no advantage to the United States, for the insurgents, embittered by defeat, will be less disposed to make an arrangement, and the struggle will go on in the hinterland, which